

White Oak on Butler College Campus, Irvington

Importance of Second-Floor Rooms in the Modern House

Living Habits Develop Characteristic American House Plans ... Suggestions Which Tend to Save Much Domestic Labor

ly in bere fort, but then there are bath

ped to the basement. For sanitary reasons

tial duct. In the bathroom there may be

well-finished woodwork. There may be

especially arranged recaptacles for toilet

articles and bottles. This woodwork should

lutely simple and plain, so that it may be

cleaned by going over it with a cloth, with

no digging into corners. Even where one

has the marble or tile wainscoting the

plaster above should be painted, preferably

may be stenciled thereon at a cost so slight

The position and arrangement of closets

labor is a primary consideration. The linen

usually follow the traditional idea of hav-

within the ordinary bedroom closet that

shallow drawers and with pigeon holes

for hats, shoes and other articles are a

great improvement over the old arrange-

drawers there must be more or less of a

mixture, while it requires a great deal

of labor to keep well-arranged shelving

which is not subdivided. Shallow drawers

are altogether better than deep ones and

infinitely better than a lot of closet hooks.

Certain of these drawers should be long

enough to receive a skirt without folding,

while others may be shorter to contain

smaller articles. With closets of this kind

very little shelving and very few hooks are

needed. A closet should be arranged as

thoughtfully and carefully as a modern

desk. It thus becomes a great economizer

the Late March Storm

accompanied by some of the early spring

arrivals. On the milder days just past,

they had come, a few of them. Their visits

were short and seemed more like little calls

of duty which etiquette demanded for past

favors received, than responses to our invitation to partake of the food we still

put out for them. Their various calls and

chirps attracted our attention when we

saw there was nothing for our friends but

the shadowdy remains of the last piece of

suet. To this, the downy, ever-faithful

in all sorts of weather, was devoting nimself with his usual rhythmical energy. The

chickadees also have rights at our lunch

place that are of long standing, and did not

like the monopoly. A piece of yesterday's soup bone was placed in the box on the tree, and chickadee and her mate were soon

appeased. Down they came in a whirl of

snow from the roof near by with a grateful

"dee, dee, dee." A new piece of suet and

plenty of crumbs were soon added. Corn

was brought from the chicken house to

spread in the redbird's particular feeding

place, for he seemed disappointed to find

The white-breasted and the red-breasted

nuthatches came many times and lingered

as in the wintry days. The English and

tree sparrows came in flocks and ate the

the song sparrow tried a few notes in the

but we had never seen him at the box until

We have had our first sight of that early

come to the ear, heard above the cold, damp

that "the cupboard was bare."

HERE was hurrying in the kitchen

on the morning of the snowstorm

which came the middle of March,

for our winter pensioners, the

birds, had returned in full force

Birds That Came After

Closets in other parts of the house

Where clothing is placed in deep

plan or arrangement American | as pleasant to walk over as wood, especialwellings have a character disthey are one from another, there

there is always the stamp of the American plan. One might think there would be a certain resemblance between a typical American house of eight or ten rooms and a middle-class English house of about the same size. This, however, is not the case. An architect of experience has never been able to impress an American client with English, German or French house plans. The reason is clear enough. Conditions of house service and methods of living are so essentially different that the house which is stited to one nation is not suited to another. The idea of convenience, as we understand and express it, has no counter-

The question of house service has had a great deal to do with making the typical American house compact. There is a disposition to save space, if for no other reason than to save work. The reception hall plan came out of this thought, and did not exist to an appreciable extent until the question of house service became a matter of very serious consideration. It very often happens that the reception hall has no more area than the long side hall of years ago. A hall seven feet wide and twenty-two feet long would contain 152 square feet. Manifestly a room about twelve feet square is better than one seven by twenty-two feet. have a dainty finish, but should be abso-The space twelve feet square forms a room that is available for living, and the space seven feet wide is not very good as a hall,

part in the English or French plan.

The reception hall plan is even more convenient and pleasing on the second than the | with the enamel paint, and dainty figures first floor. A part of the space may be utilized as a room with a view to the front, | that any one can afford it. while the space connecting with the stairhall will be large enough for all surrounding is an important factor in the planning of rooms to open into it. This is infinitely bet- a modern house in which the saving of ter than the old plan with a hall bedroom to the front and a ropewalk kind of a closet which contains the bedroom linen hall connecting the front and rear parts; should, of course, open into the hall, and house. Within reasonable limits in no way should be related to a particular every foot that can be saved in upstairs room. With the walls properly painted and hall space is very desirable, and wherever the shelves neatly fitted and shellacked such saving can be made there is the corre- | all surfaces are easily cared for. This responding saving of many steps and much duces the amount of cleaning to a mini-

ception hall and a sitting room on the ing a shelf, a number of hooks and an ocfirst floor, with the stairway so placed that | casional clumsy drawer or two. It is the stair landing is almost exactly in the center of the second floor. For that reason | great changes might be made, which would the means of communication from one room | add to the comfort, ease and simplicity of to another and from the hall to the various living. Bedroom closets fitted with light, rooms is brought about in the most econom-

ical manner possible. BEDROOM REQUIREMENTS. Of the bedrooms little need be said. Each has good light and abundant ventilationthe two most essential conditions in a sleeping room. The spacing of doors and windows is such that convenient places are for dressers, and bed space free from draughts. The rooms are large enough for comfortable living, but not so large that unnecessary time is needed for their care,

or large expenditures of money for furnish-

There are ten bathrooms in a moderatesized town in this country at this time. where there was one fifteen or twenty years ago. The location of a bathroom on the second floor of a house has entirely changed the use of bedrooms in the Amercan home. We remember, those of us who are not too young, that "going uprs was once a distinctive operation It was associated distinctly with retirement at night and the housework next Now, however, conditions have changed. The bedroom floor is a living part of the house, and we finish and decorate the rooms as seriously and thoughtfully as any other part of the structure. With the bathroom on the second floor, the various operations of living and housekeeping are very much simplified. The washbowl and pitcher, the carrying upstairs of water, and the carrying downstairs of slops have been eliminated.

The bathroom is the second-floor workshop, just as the kitchen is the workshop for the first floor. There are few houses in which delicate articles, laces, handkerchiefs, etc., which it is not wise to trust to the laundress, are not washed here. Instead of brushing clothing in the bedrooms before placing them in the closets, these garments are now taken to the bathfoom for cleansing. This keeps all of the dust of such work in one room, by one window, 'and thus reduces the necessary sweeping and dusting in the bedrooms. But it makes necessary a bathroom which is readily cleaned, one in which there are no unnecessary projections, in which the bath fixtures are the most easily cared for and the most sanitary. It makes imperative a room large enough so that one can move about easily, and one which is exceptionally well lighted and ventilated. No room in the house so needs sunlight every day.

BATHROOM ESSENTIALS.

The porcelain tub, or the one of metal crumbs with their usual gusto. The junwith porcelain lining and white enameled song sparrow, that wintered in the adjoinpaint on the outside, the one which stands ing yard, came over for a social bite with on legs and clear from the floor, is a great its fellows. After it had finished its repast its fellows. advance over the copper-lined, wood-en- tree above. Although lacking the ring of cased tub of years ago. The marble-topped bright days, the attempt at cheerfulness, or porcelain washstand, with nickel trim- under such adverse circumstances, was mings and connections, which stands free worth much. The silky, brown creeper on metal legs or brackets, is a great im-provement over the old inclosed catch-all, for choice tidbits as it does nearly every the dire disease breeder of earlier times. day. The blue ays did not find any nuts as But the greatest improvement of all is the of old and had to be content with something modern closet. It is simplicity itself com- less palatable-just payment, perhaps, for pared with the one which came so promi- their greediness in the days when "the Philadelphia exposition of 76. The use for so long. The crooked-tailed titmouse. of those old inclosed fixtures was that we have known for months, remained difficult of eradication from the minds of longer than usual and had with him a the people. One architect in the Mississippi jolly little company of his kind. The blackvalley worked for many years with his bird, proud in his glossy spring suit, clients before he could get them to consent watched from a neighboring tree, but to install porcelain tubs. The slight addi-tional cost and the change of habit com- the "fuller crimson" of the spring upon his bined to make them difficult of introduc- breast, had been about the place for weeks.

In the old bathrooms the encasing of the that morning. He enjoyed our winter artub and other fixtures suggested the wains- rangements so well when he came to uncoting of the walls with wood. Nothing derstand them that the tree was as attraccould be worse. A bathroom should con- tive to him as it will be when the cherries tain as little woodwork as possible. On are ripe, the walls painted plaster is infinitely better than wood, and if the paint be enameled harbinger of spring, the bird "with the it is still more easily cleaned. Marble is su- sky on its breast." We have heard his perior to plaster where one cares to ignore | first liquid note which John Burroughs the question of cost, and tile being non- says is "the violet of sound, and as wel-

absorbent is better than either. There is a chance for an honest difference earth, as its floral type to the eye a few of opinion in the matter of the bathroom weeks later." While we welcomed the her-From the standpoint of cleanliness alds of spring with joy, the reunion on the t than for a well-prepared and well-fin- unusual touch of pain, for the little feathished hardwood floor. The nonabsorbent ered creatures must have suffered discom- either brick or frame rough-casted with ly priced home. The second floor contains and newel posts. The finishing hardware tile has a sanitary value which cannot be fort from the storm. realized in any other material. It is not | Dublin, Ind.

The Coming of Arbor Day Arouses Fresh Interest in Tree-Growing

Secretary Freeman, of the State Board of Forestry, Offers Some Practical Advice on the Subject and Mr. Ballard Calls Attention to the Bad Condition of Indianapolis Trees

Board of Forestry, on the subject of trees

apart a special day, known as Arbor day, for planting trees, originated by J. Sterling | foreground of his landscapes he gives form | The trees in University Park, viewed as changed conditions of forest extent. This idea, like all other good ones, has grown in shrubs, vines and flowers, and the protecand country may be more beautiful, healthful, and at the same time provide a general benefit to the people

"There is no longer any question as to whether trees should be planted. Every intelligent individual has determined for himself that he should plant trees, shrubs, vines and flowers about his lawn or yard, grounds, and along the streets and highways. The only matters of question now are what to plant, where to secure the stock, how it should be planted and how best to protect and care for them, also how to promote and care for the birds. Will you give the Journal readers some

"In the selection of trees to plant," he aid, "there should be at least three things tions, namely, the permanence, the beauty and the usefulness of the tree. It is but rarely that trees planted on Arbor day are intended for brief duration. In all instances where the tree planted is the object uppermost in wind these attributes should be well considered. The following are the best can linn, tulip poplar. American chestnut, sassafras, yellow locust and the evergreens. The cottonwoods, Carolina poplars and aspens should be avoided. The service berry, dogwood and hornbeans (ironwoods) are excellent for the smaller trees. The scope of shrubs, vines and flowers is quite extensive, and the points of selection should be emphasized with them as was indicated for

"Are all these trees easily obtained?" "In securing good stock, true to name, none but the best nursery companies should be patronized. Nearly all responsible nursery firms can and do supply first grade stock if they are paid enough for it. This, however, has more application to shrubs, vinez and flowers. Trees may be selected from the forests and groves in the community and planted with good success. It is necessary to use caution in the digging and planting. Large trees selected from the forest or grove, recklessly dug and planted, are not as sure to grow as those secured from the nursery where they have been transplanted and carefully dug. Trees selected from the forest or grove should not be too large, should be carefully dug, the broken roots smoothly pruned and the top pruned to correspond with the root abundance taken up with the tree. A the top back about two-thirds. It will be found a sad mistake to cut the entire top away, leaving only a straight pole, especially if the tree be three or more inches in

"The trees should be selected from as near the same kind of soil as that in which they are to be planted as it is possible to do, though trees often from poor soils can be transplanted successfully into richer ones, but the reverse of this cannot be held

"In conclusion," said Mr. Freeman, "it may be said that the exercise of good common sense in tree planting will be rewarded with good results and the faithful observance of Arbor day and an enthusiastic interest in bird protection by every community will result in a more beautiful and bet-

Some Very Pointed Comments. Mr. Granville M. Ballard recently read a

distinctive features. Mr. Ballard says:

Though the occupation of the wood engrav- near the old trees, and none in line with er is gone, the painter survives, and in the | them.

constant call for the amputating of its in the park. limbs, and it died from pruning. The silver or soft maple succeeded the cottonwood. Vermont, Mr. Fahnley has two beautiful the elm, and its leaves, set on long petioles, | feetly useless pole intervening respond to the lightest breeze, while those rapid growth was its strongest recommen- | dead trunk that has escaped the superindation, and we adopted it with the single requirement that it grow quickly and give us shade. We thought, "the more trees the feet apart, thus allowing but eight feet of separating space for the spreading of crown and the growth of roots. The branches soon intermingled and the individual character of the tree was gone. We got foliage, but | no beauty of outline. Then began a struggle for life. The central boughs grew skyward, and where they were sawed off, a tions were to climb. Of the 75,000 trees of life. A vigorous use of the ax will relieve tat the alley corner. is without beauty. Why not have both? "Room for the leper," said the poet, but, ones are not removed. as we have no lepers and do have trees, let)

them entirely, and they should not be strangers on our streets. Then, there is the linn. We have so few of these that our children do not know the tree. Its sturdy trunk holds aloft a broad crown, and the multitude of its heartshaped, deep green leaves, supply ample There is a row in front of the Severin

and we shall have both beauty and shade.

The sugar maple is a fine border tree. It

is the queen of its family, and the peer of

property on North Meridian street, and a beautiful clump of them in the rear yard at Judge Martindale's, and possibly a few more scattered over the city. If not crowded, this tree develops a symmetrical crown. Its compound leaves, composed of seven beauty of its white flowers afford an enjoyment that compensates for a long walk in the early June.

That historic tree, the mulberry, should be abundantly planted in all of our parks. It is stately in form, free from insects and long lived. If Lockerbie street was bordered with the mulberry or the linden, it would acquire a greater fame than it now

The Park Board has absolute control of in the city, and what has it done? Mr. Power, the superintendent, says 155 trees were removed during the last year. These were presumably dead ones, and removed at the solicitation of property owners. His time is largely given to the parks, and he probably gives but little personal attention During a recent stroll along Meridian and

Pennsylvania streets, from Ohio to North street, I made some notes, as follows: On the new postoffice square nine trees that have been dead for years have recently been removed. Thanks for that. On the east side of University square there was planted, many years ago, a row of althree and the maples five. The remaining i beauty in trees.

proclamation by Governor | ciety in which he commented on the mis- | six maples have maimed limbs and wounded takes made by earlier tree-planters and | bodies which will never heal. If five of the the sad condition of the trees within a cer- latter were removed, there would still reforth in another column, led to a tain limited district of the city. As a simi- main a respectable growth. Instead, the conversation with Mr. W. H. lar state of neglect exists on nearly all In- Park Board planted nine saplings, some of dianapolis streets, the publication of his them within three feet of old trees, and remarks may call attention to the danger | none in line with them. On the west side of the city is in of losing one of its chief and the park are thirteen large trees, enough for that entire side of the square, but there "The idea," said Mr. Freeman, "of setting Trees have a place in the fine arts. have been planted seven saplings, some

> and color to the oak and elm, and darkens | an entirety, are beautiful, but there are ows of the pine. One can imagine a home | impaired from too close planting. The park without a mother, but who can form a con- | needs thinning and the introduction of othperience with trees. First, the locust was | inches, which, if gauged by their height, the universal shade-giver, but the borer | should be ten to twelve inches. The mulpunctured its trunk and it died. Next came berry and horse chestnut, the wild cherry the cottonwood. Everywhere its scabby and pin oak, the box elder and birch (there trunk leaned to the gutter. There was a is one birch) should all have standing room

> Its branching trunk gives it the poise of | maples whose beauty is marred by a per-At the first alley south, Mr. Claypoo of the near-by elm are motionless. But its | and Mrs. Richardson have a one-armed

has nine trees on a frontage of ninety feet, better shade," and planted them sixteen and there is not a shapely tree among them. If the alternate ones were removed, portions. The folly of this planting is clearly shown by the beautiful row of catalpa trees in front of the Lecklider property adjoining. The Meridian-street front of the Lemcke property has five trees practically dead that should have the anesthetic of dead, that should have the anesthetic of

In front of the Blacherne are four unour city, probably three-fourths, are soft | sightly poles that have no beauty and give maples, and among them all there are no shade. They should be removed. There probably not a hundred perfect specimens. is a dead tree at Colonel Downing's, and the coming generations to equal in pleasing which to grow a natural crown, we should one. There is a dead trunk at the Mchave the beauty of the individual tree, with | Cutcheon property. While condemning continuity of shade and a promise of longer I this, let us be thankful for the thrifty linn

soon show a one-sided growth if the old Further north, Mr. Holliday has been try-

our cry be room for the trees. Permit them | ing for many years to grow trees with an to develop crowns that are their birthright, | allowance of six to eight feet space for growth of roots and spread of top, but all. Some smaller cities of the State grow | his yard with a spacing that insures fine trees.

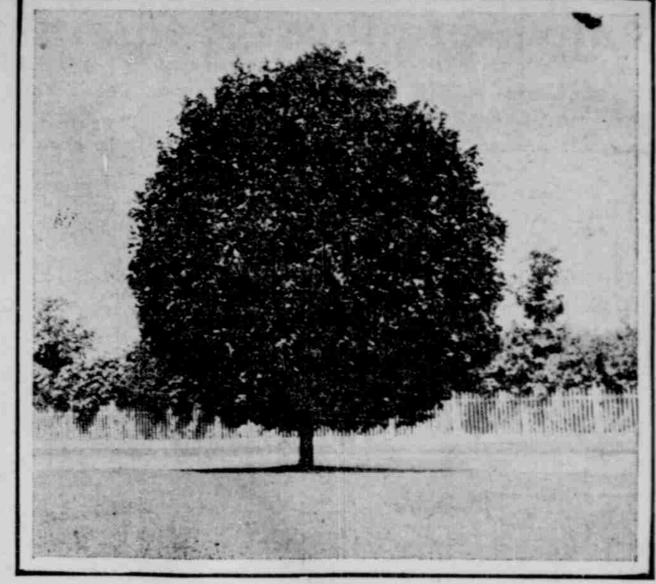
> are two dead trees, and a little further north there is one for Mr. Brown to admire. Mr. Borinsteen, at the next property, recently planted two trees where there was space for but one. Perhaps he did not ask | Let's Out to Play," "Little Jack Horner," | resorted to the flint and steel. They would for a permit, Mrs. Tuttle has a Norway maple which is beginning to grow one-sided on account of crowding. At the southeast corner of Meridian and

North Mr. Malott has four elms on a sixtyseven foot frontage. They have grown to be standards, and in trunk and top, with one exception, show the error of close planting. | the "New" to it; of how, during the thrifty kept the tavern supplied with "tal-If only his south tree stood midway of his leaflets, are a rarity, and the novelty and property, it would, in time, rival the elm at Sixteenth and Meridian. As it is, he has not one perfectly outlined tree, but has a mass of foliage. At the Shortridge High School trees have

in North street were removed, the row would be greatly improved. At Dr. Stillson's, on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania and Michigan, there is a market to buy a set of silver teaspoons. | would bring them something nice. When he tree dying of slow consumption, which the planting, pruning and removing of trees | should be removed, as the beauty and life of a good one within eight feet of it is nothing else. After secreting them first and for one a pair of red shoes and for the

Mr. Robbins has come to the front with two saplings. If he lives till they become In front of the Talbott property, at the north end of the Second Church, there are

two dead trunks. At the Eastman corner there is a dead tree, and one in a dying condition at Dr. McCulloch's. It would be an oversight not to call attention to the four veteran cottonwoods and corner of Ohio and Meridian streets, Perhaps the Park Board has left them as an ternating elms and maples, twenty-two in object lesson for school children-possibly all. In the struggle for life the elms lost to convince the skeptical that there is



A Norway Maple at Crown Hill Cemetery Entrance

A Little Glimpse Into the Life of a Great-Grandmother

will entertain the children on

grandmother was! It must have been as she went to bed! Then grandmother would trees to plant, all points being considered:
the congestion, thereby vastly improving the congestion, thereby vastly improving the general effect of our streets, and development the general effect of our streets. scarlet, red, pin shestnut and black; sweet oping the individuality of the trees. An ill- alone have a more thrifty growth than stories of former times as it was for us worthy woman. The great event and black; sweet oping the individuality of the trees. An ill- alone have a more thrifty growth than without success. I note with pleasure that | ing. her arms on grandmother's knees, rivals and to hear the latest news, of which he has just planted three sugar maples in | those old rhymes were told over and over -now no longer children. There were a burning brand of wood and, when they 'Little Boy Blue," "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," "Come, Boys and Girls, if by chance the fire should die out, they

> "Old Mother Hubbard," and all the rest. which her grandmother had related of the alarmed when they heard the firing on ables lest the redcoats should get them. the feathers until she had enough money, one place, then another, she had at last other a pair of green ones. buried them in the well-beaten path leadbeautiful or even useful trees, he will never | ing to the front door, but the redcoats

there long before daylight, and of how the watchman would go along the streets cry- hem, is a row of cross-stitch in green and two mummified maples at the southeast | ing the hour and any especial news he may | red silk thread, then a more elaborate borhave learned; or, if no news, calling the weather, thus: "Three o'clock and all is well," or "Three o'clock and a rainy

> Sometimes she would tell of how when great-great-grandmother married they emigrated away out west to Ohio! How they destination and "entered" a tract of land with the great task ahead of them to able to hear from the dear ones away back in Jersey, for postage was then five cents a After a while great-great-grandfather large ones in eyelet-hole stitch.

bought the old rambling stone tavern in the village which was on the highway between Cincinnati and Dayton, O. There great-grandmother was married and, when three short years had passed, her husband dying she returned to her father's and do their stint each day. It was a few months afterward her other child was born, which was grandmother.

Each spring and fall, for days and weeks, great droves of cattle and hogs were driven cloths and bedticking and towels and to Cincinnati to market—some would even blankets in plenty, besides quilts and cov-be on the way to New York—and the drov- erlets. If they did not do all the weaving ers would stop and feed their stock at especially the coverlets-they must at least great-great-grandfather's farm, and "put do the spinning. My grandmother at six-

HEN all the mothers and grand- | or beds; then great-great-grandmother mothers shall have become "up- would spread pallets on the barroom floor until it was completely covered with sleep-

for attending to both sorts of cooking at Had they been given thirty-five feet in two saplings where there is room for but interest or quaintness those of the past early and have ovens of bread and ples What a sweet gentlewoman our paternal close of the busy day she would set up a stocking and knit the whole of it before

> village, was the daily arrival of the stagecoach. With the driver blowing his horn, and the bells on the horses jingling, it would come rattling up to the long porch filled with people eager to see the new arthe driver was a faithful reporter, In those days they must carefully pre-

serve the fire, for there were no matches They would bury in ashes in the fireplace wished to start the fire again, uncover it and there would be a bed of coals. But have some tow ready, and when they struck the flint with the steel a spark of But, best of all, Curlylocks loved to hear fire would drop into the tow and it would of grandmother's own past and those tales | instantly blaze, and they could soon have a fire. Nor did they have lamps then, and, or the greater part, not even candles. old days in Jersey-grandmother never put | But great-great-grandmother being so

father made a trip to Cincinnati, taking a Trenton, and how they hid all their valu- load of produce to exchange for dry goods and other things for the family use. One time when he was going, grandmother and been planted where they are not needed | One of great-grandmother's sisters | her sister cracked nuts and filled a stocking and are out of line. If the alternate trees owned a goose-all her own-and she saved leg full of whole kernals for him to eat on the way. (It must be remembered that stocking legs were not so long then as now.) when she sold them in the Philadelphia He told them to be good girls and he came back there were wide leghorn hats with broad ribbons for the two little girls,

What beautiful schools they had in those days! At least, grandmother thought so. They not only learned to read but also to Before me now are two of grandmother's samples, so yellow with age that some of the letters can hardly be distinformer grandparents would rise early and guished. The canvas, or material, is a sort go to Philadelphia to market, arriving of loosely woven, wiry cloth that would be very difficult to work on. On one, around the outer edge of three sides, after the der of the same colors. Then follows the

"Mary Hatfield Her samples w as raught in the eleventh year

ofher age."-(1820) Following the inscription is a basket of cherries-grandmother said that was what was; one can make out the basket, but moved in wagons and were weeks making the square blocks of red and black do not the trip. How at last they reached their suggest cherries. But one must remember it was "raught in the eleventh year of her age," and make allowance. Her teacher must have been very patient, or she would "clear" it. And of how seldom they were have insisted on correct spelling-or is that the old style?-and straight lines. other samples-the alphabet one, was done on the same sort of material, but the borletter, money was very hard to get, and the | der extends all around it, and the letters, both large and small capitals, done beautifully-the small ones in cross-stitch, the

All this time while great-great-grandmother was so busy, the girls-great-grandmother and her sisters-were spinning wool and flax and weaving it into cloth. just as soon as grandmother and her sister Susan were large enough to turn the spinning wheel, they had to share in the work shame and disgrace for girls to spend their time in idleness; they were scarcely given a resting time except when they were in their beds at night. In those days no girl have stacks of linen sheets and table up" at the tavern. Sometimes there were teen was thus prepared and became a so many drovers there were no more rooms, bride. ANN ISABELLA EMMONS.

HARRISON BUILDING ... PHILADA. KITCHEN BED ROOM DINING ROOM FIRST FLOOR PLAN SECOND FLOOR PLAN

A Pair of Colonial Houses

\$8,000. The lot for each house should be at be painted white. shingles, without staining. The roughcast-

This pair of colonial suburban houses ing should be tinted buff or light gray, and third floor has two bedrooms and a large can be erected complete for the sum of all exposed woodwork on exterior should storeroom. All the interior finishing woodwork is of white pine, painted in various the ideal floor for a bathroom is tiles, but wintry March day gave us more exquisite least 35 feet wide and about 125 feet deep. The first floor is very simple in its arthere is more everyday work in caring for delight—delight accompanied by the not The first floor can be built of local stone, rangement, and contains all the features. The woodwork of stairway is paneled and while the second and third floors can be necessary for a comfortable and moderate- painted white, and has a mahogany rail

MARCH 6th PRIZE WINNERS

COLOR SUPPLEMENT SECTION

The illustration below shows how the Venetian tiling should be cut.

Kingston is the name of the town hidden in the sentence, "You are breakING STONes now instead of banks." Following are the prize winners. Checks have been mailed from this office to the first five. Puzzle books have been mailed from New York to the remaining names

MRS. H. C. MITCHELL. 1906 Meridian street. Anderson, Ind.

JESSIE E. FRANKLIN. 102 Virginia avenue. Indianapolis, Ind.

ROBERT BURNS. 227 West Henry street. Indianapolis, Ind.

GRACE CONNELLY. 103 W. Broadway St. Shelbyville, Ind. WALTER MARKER Alvine H. Mauzy.......Anderson, Ind. Silvia Mae Huff.....Bloomington, Ind. Mrs. Gertrude McKnight.Columbus, Ind. Mrs. Frank Tetrington... Lafayette, Ind Robert A. South...... New Albany, Ind

L. M. CaldwellGreenfield, Ind. Geo. H. TelleSalem, Ind. Keith OffutGreenfield, Ind. INDIANAPOLIS

Richard P. Harris 1530 Ashland Av. Louis S. Blinkley 2013 College Av. Jessie Osborn......105 Shiel Apartments.